

# THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



A GALLANT ENEMY: A CIRCASSIAN PRISONER RESCUING A WOUNDED BRITISH SOLDIER AT THE DARDANELLES

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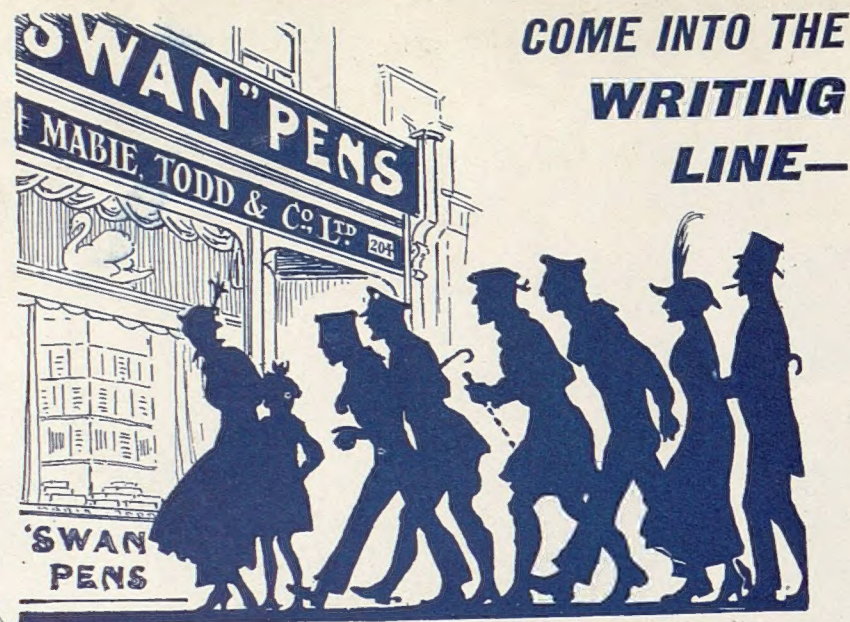
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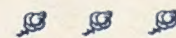
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## "THE SKETCH" IN THE TRENCHES.

IN the July issue of *Blackwood's Magazine* the "Junior Sub.," whose most interesting series, entitled the "First Hundred Thousand," is appearing monthly in that periodical, describes a typical "dug-out" in Flanders.

"Observe this eligible residence on your left. It has a little door nearly six feet high and a real glass window, with a little curtain. Inside, there is

a bunk, six feet long, together with an ingenious folding wash-hand stand, of the nautical variety, and a flap-table. The walls, which are painted pale-green, are decorated with elegant extracts from the *Sketch* and *La Vie Parisienne*."

Nearly every dug-out is beautified by pictures from the *Sketch*, which is the favourite paper at the Front.

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# The Illustrated War News.



Photo. C.N.

CAPTURED TURKISH OFFICERS INTERROGATED ON THE BATTLEFIELD: BRITISH STAFF OFFICERS QUESTIONING PRISONERS TAKEN AT GALLIPOLI.

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## THE GREAT WAR.

AFFAIRS in the East have again developed in a fashion to demand our keenest attention. The German offensive in Galicia and South-East Poland, after an impressive silence of many days, has been succeeded by a new offensive, delivered from East Prussia, against the Russian front occupying the Mława-Narew region. This advance appears to be manipulated with decision and with strong forces, for the Russians, admitting the German aggressive, have fallen back before their enemy to a second line of defence, and, on both their own and the German reports, have relinquished their hold of Prasnysz.

The capture of this town places the Germans a little more than fifty miles north of Warsaw, and it seems an obvious speculation to consider that this movement is being made in conjunction with the thrust upward



GERMANY'S OBSESSION: "GOTT STRAFE ENGLAND" ON A FIELD POSTCARD.

As stated in writing on this German "field postcard," it was found on a German soldier killed in action near Arras. The ship struck by lightning and sinking is called "Britannia." Call it the "Lusitania," and the inscription may have to read: "Gott strafe Deutschland."

towards Lublin, in the hope either of capturing this military Mecca—towards which German eyes have been set so long—or of so cutting the railroads centring in the Polish capital that not only its fall will

follow, but the Russian resistance here will suffer confusion from lack of adequate communications. This effort of strategy is not only reasoned, it is also necessary if the German offensive in the East is to be pushed to any practical purpose. The German advance in Galicia, and out of it into West Russia, could not continue until the left flank was cleared of the overhanging Slav armies, and the first elements of that clearance is to take Warsaw and its ganglion of railway lines. Warsaw, too, is a great political prize which would have immense effect in many ways—peace ways included—and is to be sought by every effort of strategy. This nutcracker envelopment from north and south may appear to offer the Germans a satisfactory solution after their many failures.



GERMANY'S OBSESSION: "GOTT STRAFE ENGLAND" IN RAILWAY EMBANKMENT STYLE.

This photograph appears in a German paper with the following description: "Entrance to an underground shelter for troops in the home recreation camp in Champagne."

It remains to be seen whether the Teutonic ideal will be realised in triumphant fact. The Russians not only seem to have met the new advance with a certain amount of equanimity, but also to have been prepared for it, or something like it. The fact that they held their hand at Kraśnik, after they had defeated the Archduke Joseph, seems to indicate that they are aware of new concentrations and disinclined to be drawn into doubtful adventures. They also express their confidence in the line they have prepared for themselves in the Cholm-Lublin area—a sphere of former victories—and they are exhibiting the same assurance in regard to their military position north of Warsaw. Apart from the fact that they defeated (after their own retirement) and turned the Germans out of Prasnysz with great loss last February, they know that the Germans are

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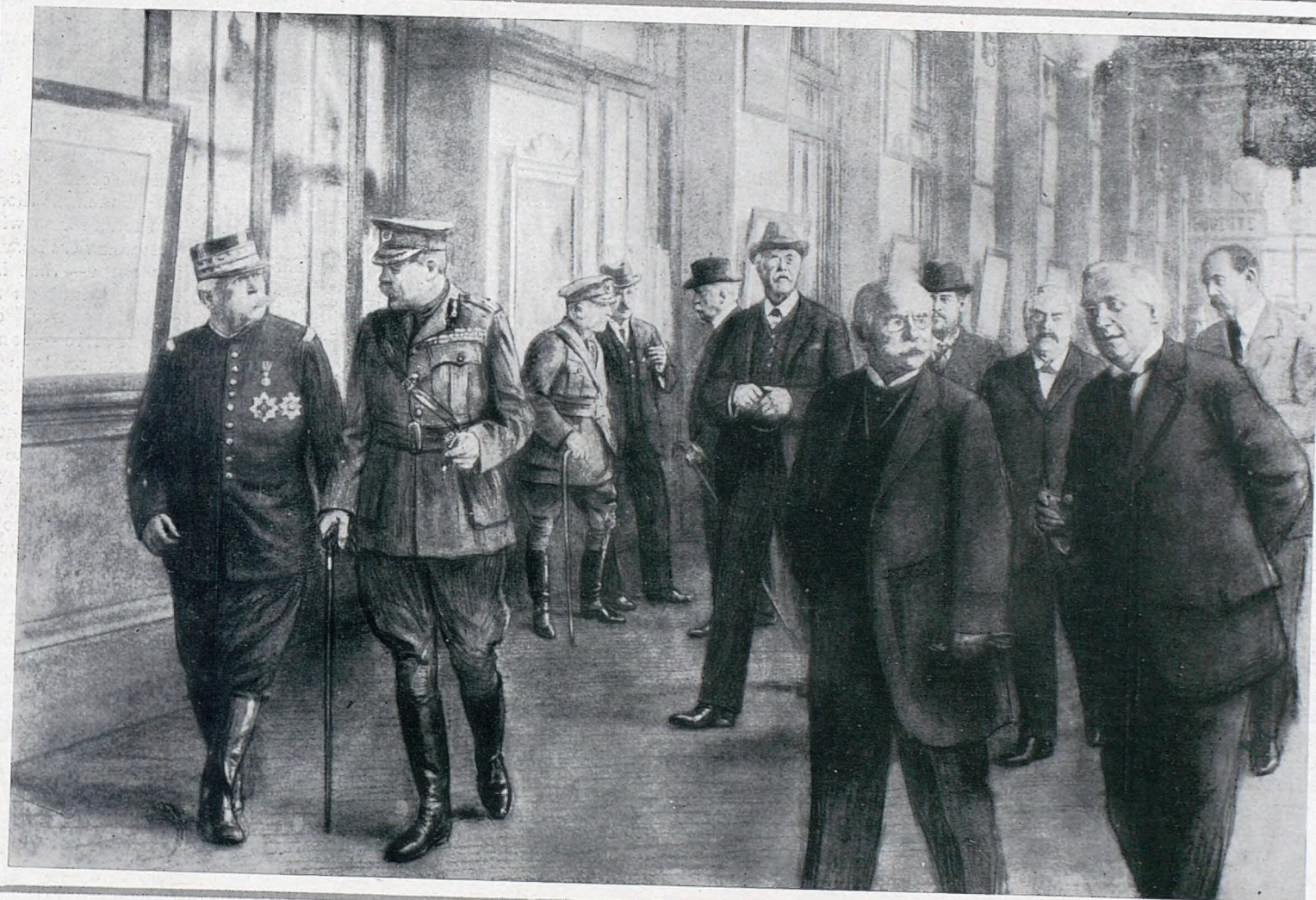
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WHERE THE KAISER WOULD BE—BUT IS NOT YET! THE GREAT MEETING OF FRENCH AND BRITISH LEADERS AT CALAIS.

An important conference of French and British statesmen and Generals was held at Calais on Tuesday, July 6. The British representatives had left England on the previous day. After the conference, Lord Kitchener and Mr. Asquith visited the front. Reading from left to right, the figures shown are: General Joffre, Lord Kitchener, Sir John French, M. Viviani (Premier of France), M. Augagneur (French Minister

of Marine), Mr. Balfour (First Lord of the Admiralty), M. Delcassé (French Foreign Minister), M. Albert Thomas (French Minister of Munitions), M. Millerand (French Minister of War), Mr. Asquith, and Lord Crewe (representing the Foreign Office in place of Sir Edward Grey). The scene is the vestibule at the Gare Maritime at Calais.—[After Photographs by S. D.A.]



fighting in a country difficult for attack, highly adapted to the Russian methods, and well-guarded by a line of strong forts. Conditions and history are on the side of the defence, the Germans can only make ground with great losses, and even their chances of advance are doubtful. The news of a German advance in Courland towards Riga offers no hint toward the simplification of the enemy's task. It is not suggested yet that this movement is in great strength, and the fact that the German forces have crossed the Windawa and Wenta probably means no more than that weak holding advance groups have been driven back. This aggressive, as well as German activity all along the line from Courland to the Narev, is probably intended to distract Russian concentration from the real centres of attack north of Warsaw and in the Cholm-Lublin area. The fighting on the Dniester on the Austro-German right wing has the same significance.

The fighting in the West has seen a resurgence of activity on the part of the German Crown Prince in the Argonne, and heavy assaults have been delivered against the French positions with a success more imaginative than real. On July 14, the Germans stated that they had made a great gain over a front of two miles and to a depth of 1100 yards, and that Hill 285, La Fille Morte, was in their possession; moreover, an immense body of wounded and unwounded Frenchmen had fallen captive, and continued to be taken so readily that on Friday 116 officers and over 7000 men were in their

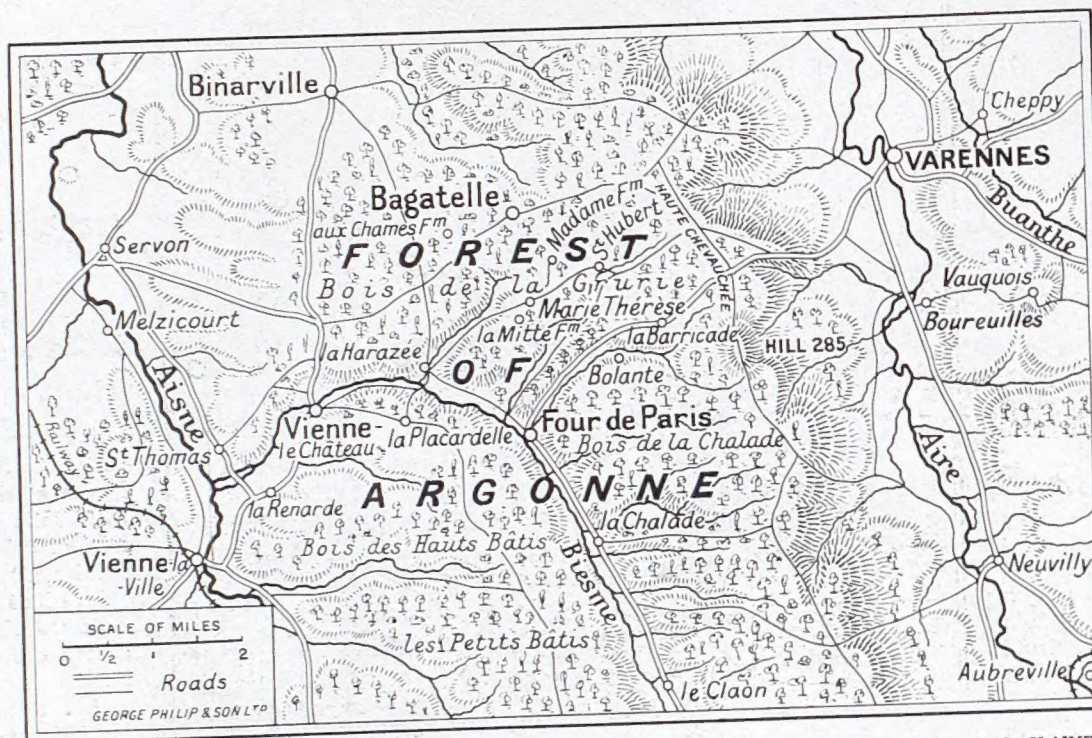
hands. The gains made were north-east of Vienne le Château, where there has been stern fighting of a fluctuating kind for some time. The Crown Prince was good enough to point the moral of German prowess by indicating that not even the Gallic emotions concerning their National Fête Day—July 14—had enabled our Allies to resist his inexorable generalship. The French were curiously unconscious of their grave

defeat, and actually detailed certain advances they had made themselves in the Argonne while the Germans were busy defeating them—that is, they reported that on a front extending west of the Binarville-Vienne le Château road as far as Marie Thérèse they were able to force themselves into enemy trenches to the west of the Forest of Argonne, and to insist that their attacks pushed them beyond the Servon road, and gave them possession of the small wood called the Beaurain wood between Marie Thérèse and La Haute Chevauchée. Germany ignored these details and continued to announce victories.

The French official explanation takes not a little of the glow from the Crown Prince's triumph. The actual facts show that, thanks to an excessive

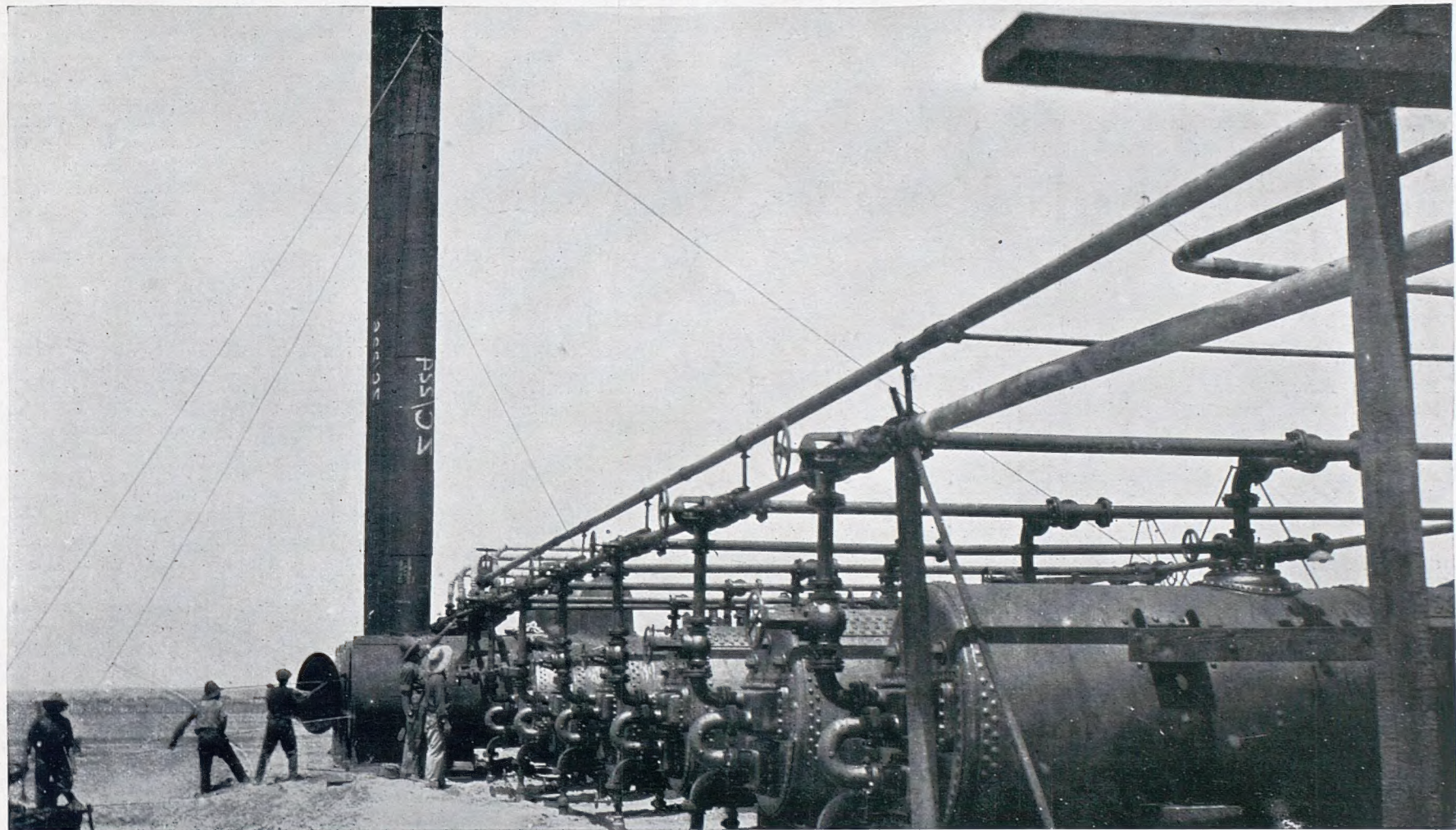
use of poisonous gas, the Germans were able to break into the French line, were even able to capture Hill 285, though at no point did their gains exceed a depth of 400 yards. French counter-attacks were organised, the Germans were forced back, and Hill 285 was recaptured. Although the French denial is a trifle ambiguous, because it does not tell

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WHERE THE CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY IS MAKING A CONTINUOUS ATTACK IN GREAT FORCE AND HAS CLAIMED A GREAT VICTORY—DENIED BY THE FRENCH, EXCEPT FOR THE LOSS OF A QUARTER OF A MILE OF GROUND AT ONE POINT: THE ARGONNE FOREST DISTRICT TO THE NORTH-WEST OF THE FORTRESS OF VERDUN.





THE EFFICIENCY OF GENERAL BOTHA'S ENGINEERS: CONDENSERS CONSTRUCTED AT WALFISCH BAY TO REPLACE THOSE DESTROYED BY THE GERMANS.

Walfisch Bay, then an isolated British possession about mid-way along the coast of German South-West Africa, was raided early last September by a German patrol, which captured a police-sergeant, and attempted to blow up the jetty with dynamite. The German wireless of September 11 announced that the place had been occupied by the Germans. On Christmas Day it was re-occupied, without opposition,

by a strong force of Union troops, who effected simultaneous landings at the settlement and at the quay station. General Botha's engineers subsequently constructed a railway from Walfisch Bay to Swakopmund, about twenty-one miles northward along the coast. Our photograph shows a set of condensers which they put up at Walfisch Bay after the Germans had destroyed those previously there.

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us if the Germans were driven back at *all* points, it is yet definite enough in its main details: the Germans did not penetrate to a depth of 1100 yards, and they do not hold Hill 285, as their report implies. Moreover, the whole tone of their *communiqué* has an air of being deliberately mendacious. It suggests that their report was hurried Berlinwards over the wire directly the first attack had gained its footing in the French line, and thus the full fruit of victory was reaped without any of the inconvenient and derogatory details of subsequent repulses.

The main facts of the fighting in the Argonne show that the big thrust has been checked, and though the Germans have succeeded in regaining a footing in Beaurain Wood, artillery fire has held up advances of all sides. On the rest of the Western front there has been much activity, but no effort of great definition. Bitter fighting has been going forward in the Lens-Arras sector, where, in the face of great slaughter, the Germans are endeavouring to regain some of the ground they have lost. They have made advances, particularly in the cemetery of Souchez, but they have had to exert terrible efforts to do this; and, in the face of French counter-attacks, their case is none too secure in the recaptured positions. At all other points here they have failed, and, in their turn, the French have advanced once more on the western outskirts of Souchez and have captured a line of trenches south of the Chateau of Carleul. On the St. Mihiel salient, the Germans have—as the fruit of failure—changed the direction of assault, and their attempts on the Tranchée de Calonne have given place to attacks delivered against the French holding the high ground near

Fresnes. These attacks have also failed. In Lorraine heavy assaults have been swung forward to recapture ground lost to the French at Leintrey. Thanks to a heavy bombardment over a three-mile front, the

enemy was able to gain a footing near Leintrey, but was immediately driven out of the thickets in which he had hoped to make a stand. At many other points of the line attacks have been driven forward, but have always met with the poorest result. The Germans may be preparing the way for a big offensive in France and Flanders, but they are doing so in most expensive fashion.

We have word this week of yet another advance in Gallipoli, and the advance is a good one. In an aggressive action that began on July 12, and was continued through the two following days, gains were made by the whole of the line. The first movement was initiated by the right and right centre of the Allied force—that is, by the British and French working in conjunction, and supported by artillery and the fire of the ships. After a wild day of fighting, in which the French Algerian troops as well as the British did extremely well, strong Turkish lines were carried, and a gain of 200 to 400 yards in depth along their front was registered. During the night a Turkish counter-attack, made against a section of the British line that had pushed too far ahead, was successful, but not for a great length of time: the Royal Naval Division, with the support of the French gunners, turned the attackers out of their winnings and re-established the line of Allied advance.

At the same time, the French advanced their extreme right, and, after vivid fighting, established a new front down to the

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WHERE VON MACKENSEN'S ARMY IS ENDEAVOURING TO FORCE ITS WAY THROUGH NORTH-WESTERN POLAND TO WARSAW: THE NAREV LINE, ON WHICH THE RUSSIANS HAVE FALLEN BACK FOR STRATEGIC REASONS, AND PRASNYSZ, AN IMPORTANT ROAD-CENTRE, WHICH THE GERMANS ARE STATED TO HAVE CAPTURED AFTER HEAVY FIGHTING.



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THE COMPOSER OF THE MARSEILLAISE LAID BESIDE NAPOLEON: THE PARIS PROCESSION HALTING AT THE ARC DE TRIOMPHE.

The great event in Paris this year, on July 14—the day of the Fête Nationale, observed as the Republic's Birthday ever since the taking of the Bastille—was the transference, with State ceremony, of the remains of Rouget de Lisle, the composer of the 'Marseillaise', from Choisy-le-Roi Cemetery to the Invalides. The casket, draped in the national flag, was borne through the streets of Paris on a gun-

carriage of the French Revolutionary period, escorted by officers with drawn swords. At the Arc de Triomphe, the cortege halted in front of Rude's bas-relief of the Marseillaise. There military honours were rendered on behalf of the Paris Garrison, and President Poincaré (seen to the right with hat raised) joined the procession for the final march to the chapel of the Invalides.—[Photo. by Wynham.]



mouth of the River Kereves Dere, and there held on against all efforts to dislodge them. In the course of this assault the Turkish right was also



"E 11'S" BATTLE-SCAR OF HONOUR: ONE OF THE PERISCOPES DAMAGED BY ENEMY'S SHOT IN THE DARING CRUISE TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

Submarine "E 11," in which Lieut.-Commander Nasmith, V.C., and his heroic shipmates performed the marvellous exploit of passing the Turkish mine-field of the Narrows, and navigating the Sea of Marmora to Constantinople, sinking and driving ashore several enemy transports on the cruise, did not escape scot-free. The vessel was fired at after torpedoing a transport in harbour at Constantinople.

Photograph by Wyndham.

attacked, a first line of trenches captured with ease, and a second after hard fighting. By nightfall an advance of 400 yards had been made, and, save for some 300 yards of works still occupied by the Turks, the objective of the entire front was attained. Over 400 prisoners were taken, 200 by the French in their first attack. This advance follows very quickly on the last fine effort, and it shows that now that the initial difficulties have been overcome, and the first edge of Ottoman resistance dulled, the work is likely to be carried out vigorously and consistently. The fact that Roumania has refused to allow munitions to pass through her territory to Turkey, who is known to be very short of shells, and the obvious Germanic anxiety at this resolve, point to the gravity of the enemy's position in Gallipoli.

Italian progress goes forward with its steady assurance; the spectacular in strategy is eliminated, but the ground gained is won by sound work. As far as we can gather, Tolmino, if not captured, is held so tightly that it is of no use to the Austrians; Gorizia is also gravely threatened, and might fall at any moment; and, in spite of the difficult country and many counter-movements, the Isonzo and Carnic phases of the campaign are going forward as the Italians have decided they shall go forward. In

the Trentino, what news there is seems to prove that the Italians are negating the value of the Austrian frontier fortifications, and are systematically breaking across the boundary above them. This is manifest in the Adige Valley, where movements are being made—in the Terragnola Valley, for instance—and made successfully, to gain positions dominating the entrants to Austria without the necessity of reducing the forts.

The gravest home news this week is that dealing with the Welsh Coal Strike. At the time of writing all the pits are idle, some 200,000 men are out, and settlement has not been arrived at. The coal shortage that may result is not immediately grave, for there are large stocks in hand; but it may become grave, and munitions works, and even the Navy, might become seriously affected. The strike is universally condemned, and the leaders of the men are as emphatic as the rest of the country in this respect.

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.

LONDON: JULY 19, 1915.



NOW RESTING IN THE INVALIDES: THE CASKET CONTAINING THE REMAINS OF ROUGET DE LISLE, COMPOSER OF THE "MARSEILLAISE."

The casket containing the remains of Rouget de Lisle remained until this month in the composer's grave in the burial-ground of Choisy-le-Roi, near Paris, where it had lain for eighty years, since 1836. It was disinterred early on the morning of July 14, the day of the Fête Nationale, and was transported thence to Paris to be borne in state to the Invalides, where the ashes of Napoleon rest.

Photograph by Wyndham.



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**A BATTLE-GROUND AMID THE TOMBS THAT HAS BEEN TAKEN AND RETAKEN BY BOTH FRENCH AND GERMANS: SOUCHEZ CEMETERY.**

The Cemetery of Souchez has acquired a grim notoriety, and its name will be handed down to all time in French military annals. By the Germans its possession was considered vital to the maintenance of the network of barrier-fortifications centred on Souchez village. The French Alpine Chasseurs stormed the cemetery on May 9, when the operations began against the Labyrinth. They charged three kilo-

mètres deep into the German position, and held Souchez Cemetery all day under continuous bombardment, being withdrawn by order at nightfall. Again on June 17, after the taking of the Labyrinth, the French occupied the cemetery. Our photograph shows its condition then. It has changed hands more than once since, and is now a ploughed-up waste of shattered tombstones and disinterred bodies.





IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF WAR-SCARRED SOUCHEZ: THE ENTRANCE TO ONE OF THE SUBTERRANEAN GERMAN BURROWS.

The widespread and elaborately planned defences of Souchez were devised as one of the interior entrenched positions, "dug-in" and fortified on a grand scale in order to support the advanced lines of the main army fronting Arras. They originated in accordance with the now well-understood German scheme of defensive warfare under which every available mile of country occupied by the enemy in

Northern France and Flanders is to be held tenaciously and disputed to the last. The Souchez fortifications, as constructed, formed the central portion of the sector which included the entrenched heights of La Lorette and the historic Labyrinth, where, after fighting four weeks, the French succeeded in effecting a lodgment. We show the entrance to one of the German subterranean works in the district.





**IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF SOUCHEZ: A GERMAN SLEEPING-HUT, CONSTRUCTED OF BOILER-IRON, BEHIND THE LINES CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH.**

Souchez, ever since the Germans began to be forced back from their outer line of entrenched positions in Artois and the Arras district, has been, in the consideration of both the French and the Germans, a strategical centre of supreme importance as covering the approaches to the Lens mining district further north. All through the spring, the enemy, it is known, were busily occupied in fortifying Souchez and the defensible positions in the neighbourhood. Section by section, in accordance with General Joffre's scheme of "nibbling" strategy, extensive portions of the German defence lines have been taken by the French, although the fate of Souchez itself is not yet finally decided. Our illustration shows a German shelter, in a part of the lines recently captured, made out of corrugated boiler-iron.

The Souchez fortified heights French succeeded in taking in the district.





H.M.S. "DUBLIN'S" MYSTERY PRIZE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN: BRINGING ALONGSIDE A BRAND-NEW AUSTRIAN AEROPLANE, FOUND DERELICT.

In the North Sea several half-drowned German aviators have been picked up by British war-vessels, with the wreckage of their machines. Our illustration records an event of the kind—with one difference—which occurred recently in the Mediterranean. While cruising in those waters recently, H.M.S. "Dublin" sighted a strange-looking object a considerable distance off. The telescope revealed it as an aeroplane

which, as the cruiser neared it, was seen to be an Austrian craft. The aeroplane was new and in perfect order. It had not been harmed by falling into the sea—even the watch by the pilot's seat was still ticking and showed the correct time. There was, however, no trace of the pilot, whose fate is a mystery. The "Dublin" landed her find where it will be useful.—[From a Sketch by a British Officer.]





WITH A SEAPLANE ON DECK; AND ANOTHER BEING HOISTED ON BOARD BY THE DERRICKS: H.M.S. "ARK ROYAL."

The existence of the "Ark Royal" was sprung on the world as a surprise by the Admiralty announcement that a ship so named was serving as a seaplane-carrier at the Dardanelles. The class of vessel was the result of an experiment at the Manoeuvres of 1913, when a cruiser acting as seaplane-carrier proved so useful that the Admiralty "acquired," as Mr. Churchill stated in Parliament, a special

vessel for the purpose—the present "Ark Royal." Interesting points about the ship, apparent in the illustration, are the long run of deck forward for the seaplanes to rise from—they can also rise from the sea surface—and the derricks for hoisting them in on their return. One of the 'planes is seen on deck, and another, just back from a flight, being hoisted in.—[Photo. by Fairington Photo. Co.]

DERELICT.

new and in perfect  
ot's seat was still  
fate is a mystery.  
Officer.]



## Little Lives of Great Men.

XXVII.—MR. JAMES W. GERARD.

MR. James Watson Gerard, the United States Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin, has, apart from his national engagements, found himself entrusted in these days with a task such as probably no other representative of a great State has ever been called upon to undertake. For upon America has fallen the burden of keeping open such communications as necessity may require to pass between belligerent Powers. Germany, in her almost complete isolation, has been accessible to the States at war with her only through the good offices of Mr. Gerard. Besides these acts of courtesy, he has had to shoulder a heavy diplomatic responsibility, owing to the questions at issue between his own Government and that of the Wilhelmstrasse. His accidental as well as his routine duties have been legion, and yet he has found time for all. It is to Mr. Gerard's efforts that we know what we do know about the treatment and welfare of British prisoners in Germany. Imagination halts at the effort to realise what his Excellency's labours must have been since last August. He may be described, without much exaggeration, as the friend of the world in the capital of the world's enemy. It has been his duty to present, in his official capacity, communications of the highest historical moment, notably the exchanges of German and American views on the subject of neutral shipping last February, and, the other day, Mr. Wilson's memorable Note on the sinking of the *Lusitania*. Mr. Gerard, who was born forty-eight years ago in Genesee, New York State, is the



HIS EXCELLENCY JAMES WATSON GERARD, UNITED STATES  
AMBASSADOR AT BERLIN.

Photo. by Topical Press.

son of the late James Watson Gerard. He studied at Columbia University somewhat late in life, to our ideas, and his degrees are of very recent date. It was only fifteen years ago, when he was turned thirty-three, that Mr. Gerard took his B.A. In the following year he proceeded M.A., and added his diploma in law, LL.B., a twelvemonth later. In the same year (1902) he was called to the Bar. For four years he served as Major in the National Guard of the State of New York, and in the world of politics he was for four years Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee for New York County. After he had formally embraced the legal profession he advanced rapidly, and in 1908 he became Associate-Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, which position he held until 1911. By this time his abilities had clearly marked him out for a diplomatic career, and with the coming of the Democrats into power his opportunity arrived. In June 1913 Mr. Gerard's name was mentioned as that of the probable Ambassador to Madrid, but before the month was out he was appointed to Berlin. In September Mr. Gerard passed through London, where he stayed for a week. On Oct. 7, 1913, he arrived in Berlin, to assume what has proved a most arduous and delicate position. "I have no luck in Germany," he remarked to a reporter. "I came here a great admirer of the country and of the Kaiser, otherwise I should not have accepted the post. My friendship for the country and the people has hardly been encouraged." That was apropos of his molestation on Aug. 4 and the insult offered in a theatre to his Excellency because he spoke English.





THE GRAND DUKE'S ANTAGONIST ON THE GALICIAN FRONTIER: F.-M. VON MACKENSEN, GENERALISSIMO OF THE ENEMY EASTERN ARMIES.

Field-Marshal von Mackensen (on the left) has taken von Hindenburg's place as the German Generalissimo on the Eastern front, after having been for some months, during the Warsaw campaign of the winter and early spring, that Marshal's second-in-command. The entire group of German armies now in Galicia, together with the Austrian armies of the Archduke Joseph and General Boehm-Ermolli, are

under the supreme leadership of von Mackensen, whom the Kaiser specially advanced to Field-Marshal's rank in commemoration of the re-occupation of Lemberg. A Death's Head Hussar officer and cavalry General before the war, von Mackensen's early training comes out in his predilection for "hussar-thrust" tactics, as evidenced by his "phalanx" or bull-charging-a-gate method of attacks in Galicia.





PRINCE ARTHUR AS "DECORATOR": WITH GENERAL SARRAIL AT ST. MENÉHOULD.  
 "His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught," writes "Eye-witness," "has recently made a tour of the Headquarters of the different French armies in the field in order to present the decorations conferred by his Majesty the King upon the officers and men of our gallant Ally." Our photograph shows the Prince, with General Sarrail, reviewing French troops at St. Menéhould.—[Photo. by Alfers.]



THE FIRST TERRITORIAL V.C., RECENTLY DECORATED BY THE KING: CAPT. WOOLLEY.  
 Capt. G. H. Woolley was received at Buckingham Palace a few days ago by the King, who shook hands with him and pinned on the Victoria Cross. Capt. Woolley, who is the first Territorial to win the V.C., is in the 9th (County of London) Batt., London Regiment (Queen Victoria's Rifles). He received the honour "for most conspicuous bravery on 'Hill 62' during the night of April 20-21."—[Photo. Spalding.]





TWO OF GENERALISSIMO JOFFRE'S ABLEST COMMANDERS EXAMINING A CAPTURED GERMAN TRENCH-MORTAR: GENERALS DUBAIL AND DE MAUD'HUY.

Two prominent French Generals are seen here examining one of a number of captured German trench-mortars. The two are General Dubail (wearing a decoration), the commander-in-chief under General Joffre, the Generalissimo, of a group of French army corps; and General de Maud'huy (talking to General Dubail), who similarly commands an army formed of several corps. It will be noted that the officers

are wearing *képi* covers and coats of the new French field-service uniform of greyish-blue. Their rank as Generals is indicated by the three stars on the cap-cover. The Norfolk-jacket cut of the coats, is an adaptation from the British Army's field-service uniform for officers, with the collar buttoning at the throat. The dragoon sentry's brass helmet is similarly covered with cloth of the French "war grey."

APT. WOOLLEY.  
who shook hands  
to win the V.C.;  
He received the  
[Photo. Spalding.]





ON THE KAISER'S "ROAD TO CALAIS"! A GERMAN HOWITZER TRAVERSING THE INUNDATED AREA IN WEST FLANDERS.

Although, with the coming of summer weather, the greater part of West Flanders has for some time dried up and become firm ground, stretches of country in the districts where the Belgians cut the dykes last winter and let in the sea to inundate the low-lying area still remain flooded at every high tide and waterlogged. Even now they are little more than practically impassable tracts of boggy swamp or

treacherous morass which can be crossed only by marked-out tracks leading across the water-covered surface where formerly existed high-roads or causeways between villages. The above illustration, reproduced from a German paper, shows a German heavy howitzer team feeling its way through an inundated part of the country along a road marked out only by wisps of straw on poles, with the horses wading.





**"WOUNDED" BY A BRITISH OR FRENCH AIRMAN'S WELL-AIMED BOMB: A GERMAN HEAVY HOWITZER WITH DAMAGED SHIELD, IN FLANDERS.**

From time to time, one reads in the daily papers, in the official communications from the front, of British or French airmen locating the positions of some of the German heavy howitzers, and of their successfully damaging them by dropping well-aimed bombs. This illustration, which is reproduced from one of the German papers, shows, according to the artist's own description, a heavy howitzer with its

steel protective-shield for the gun-layers damaged by an enemy's bomb. The hurt appears very much what would be inflicted by a 100-lb. shell or one of the larger-sized 200-lb. shells, charged with high-explosive; such as are carried in aircraft when out on a raiding expedition with the idea of scoring a direct hit on a piece in its position, screened behind cover from direct view from the front.





HEROES OF THE SUBMARINE EXPLOIT AT CONSTANTINOPLE: THE "E11" (WITH A DAMAGED PERISCOPE), HER V.C. COMMANDER, AND CREW.

The Victoria Cross was awarded to Lieut.-Commander Martin Eric Nasmith, R.N., "for most conspicuous bravery in command of one of his Majesty's submarines while operating in the Sea of Marmora. In the face of great danger, he succeeded in destroying one large Turkish gun-boat, two transports, one ammunition-ship, and three store-ships, in addition to driving one store-ship ashore. When he had

safely passed the most difficult part of his homeward journey he returned again to torpedo a Turkish transport." The other officers, Lieut. G. D. Hughes, R.N., and Acting-Lieut. Robert Brown, R.N.R., received the Distinguished Service Cross, and the crew the Distinguished Service Medal. The three officers are seen standing on the conning-tower—Lieut.-Commander Nasmith in the middle.—[Photo. by C.N.]





THE "E 11's" MOST DARING COUP: THE TORPEDOING OF THE TURKISH TRANSPORT "STAMBOUL" IN THE HARBOUR OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

"Submarine 'E 11,' the Admiralty stated, "entered Constantinople, and discharged a torpedo at a transport alongside the arsenal. The torpedo was heard to explode." A correspondent of the "Illustrated London News," which gave this drawing, as a double-page, on the 10th, writes: "The British submarine 'E 11' made a dash into Constantinople Harbour and blew up the Turkish transport 'Stamboul.'"

From the Mosque above the dawn-touched waters of the Golden Horn the call of the priest summoning the faithful to prayer had hardly ceased when Pera and Stamboul were rocked by an explosion. The Turkish transport sank."—[Drawn by H. W. Koekkoek from Material Supplied by an Officer of a United States vessel present at the time, and reproduced by Courtesy of the "Illustrated London News."]

CREW.

pedo a Turkish  
Brown, R.N.R.,  
the three officers  
oto. by C.N.]





WORK WHICH—NOW MEANS EXPLOSIVES FOR GERMANY: AMERICAN COTTON PICKING THE PODS.

The subject of the employment of American cotton in making war-explosives, and the fact that it is apt to reach Germany through certain neutral nations in curiously large quantities, continues to arouse widespread interest. In Parliament, in reply to a demand that cotton cargoes should be stopped at sea as contraband of war, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the Government were alive to the situation, but

had to act "without inflicting injustice on neutral countries." "We believe that our plan," he declared, "is in fact preventing the overwhelmingly greater part of the cotton going into Germany, and that ultimately it will prevent it all. If it should not... whatever is really effective for our purpose, subject to the limitation of justice and respect for international law, that plan the Government will adopt."





"We believe that our plan," he  
on going into Germany, and that  
effective for our purpose, subject  
the Government will adopt."



1



2



4

# A SHELL BURSTING IN FRONT OF A BRITISH AEROPLANE PHOTOGRAPHED BY THE AIRMAN: REMARKABLE UNTOUCHED SNAPSHOTS.

These curiously interesting photographs were taken by a British airman who was at a height of about two thousand feet, and have not been retouched—a point we would emphasise. The officer was observing artillery fire and photographing German lines in France, when a shell burst right in front of him. Coolly, he proceeded to take the snapshots here given. The first shows the bursting of the shell; the

second, the smoke, etc., coming towards the airman; the third, the aeroplane passing through the smoke; the fourth, the smoke clearing away and the landscape below showing. The photographs have double value: they prove at once the great dangers the Allies' airmen face every day and show the numberless enemy attempts to bring them down when they are observing or raiding.





A DASHING DAYBREAK EXPLOIT AFTER A TURKISH NIGHT ATTACK ON THE BRITISH TRENCHES AT THE DARDANELLES: TURKS, UNDER ENEMY

The Dardanelles battle-exploit illustrated here occurred on the morning after the repulse of a Turkish night attack from Achi Baba on a section of the advanced British trenches held by the 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. When day broke, a party of Turks were seen sheltering in a depression in the ground right in front of the British trenches. They were exposed to two fires—from the British in front, and from their own friends, who were firing at the British from near Achi Baba. A move against the party was made at once. Two companies

of the Inniskillings closed on them, the Irishmen secured a





THE DARDANELLES: TURKS, UNDER ENEMY AND "FRIENDLY" FIRE, CHARGED AND CAPTURED BY TWO COMPANIES OF THE ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS.

Advanced British trenches held by  
trenches. They were exposed to  
made at once. Two companies

of the Inniskillings made a flank attack on them in the early morning mist across an intervening nullah, and charged them. The Turks, however, had lost their nerve. As the Inniskillings closed on them, the majority put up their hands and called for quarter. Only a few, including a German officer (seen falling back shot on the extreme left) attempted resistance, and the Irishmen secured a "bag" of 132 prisoners. The ground was thickly strewn with dead Turks of the night before.—[Drawn by A. C. Michael from a Sketch by a British Officer.]





**"LONG LIVE THE KING!"—"LONG LIVE ITALY!": IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ITALIAN CRUISER "AMALFI" HAD BEEN TORPEDOED.**

The "Amalfi" was torpedoed by an Austrian submarine at 7 a.m. on July 8, in the Upper Adriatic. She had been making a reconnaissance near Pola, in company with other vessels. The ship, as seen above, at once began to list to port, and it was apparent that she was done for. The crew were ordered to take to the boats, and the vessel sank within thirty minutes. As the crew mustered on deck

before leaving, the Captain called "Long Live the King!"—"Long Live Italy!" and was answered by cheers. The discipline was perfect, and 500 out of 700 were saved by their own boats and those of the accompanying squadron. The Captain, in accordance with the universal point of honour at sea, left last, slipping down the side as the ship was sinking.—[Facsimile Sketch by a Naval Officer.]





A POCKET NELSON! A SHIP'S MASCOT ON SENTRY-GO.

The desire "to do their bit" is universal, and the small boy in his capacity of "mascot" takes himself very seriously. He is invariably made much of by regiment or ship. There are many of these little fellows, a veritable Tom-Tit Brigade, and they help to keep alive the kindly feeling which is so characteristic of our soldiers and sailors. Our first photograph shows a sturdy little ship's mascot in full



A POCKET WELLINGTON! A TWO-YEAR-OLD MASCOT OF THE A.S.C.

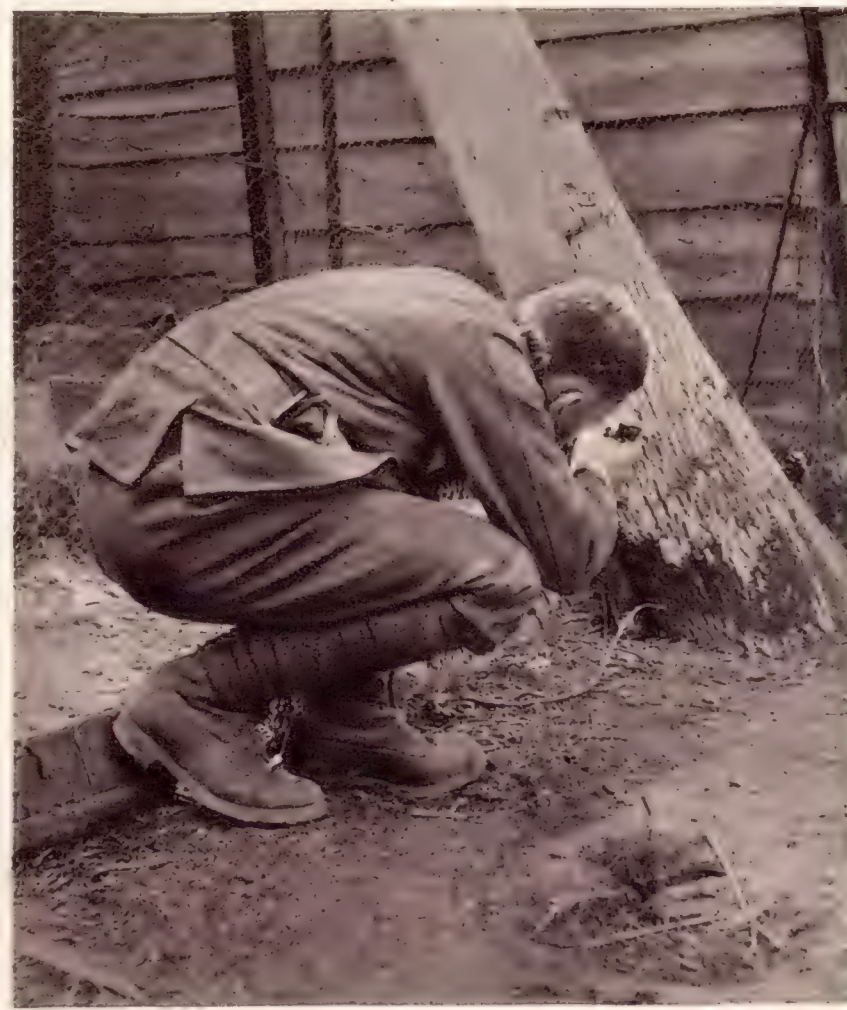
naval rig, sharing the duty of one of his mates on sentry-go, to the envy of a couple of lookers-on of about his own age; in the second is "Private" Joe Argent, of the Army Service Corps, who insisted on going to Buckingham Palace the other day, in case there should be a decoration for him!—(Photo. No. 2 by News Illustrations.)





WHO'S AFRAID? A BIRD PERCHED ON A GERMAN SHELL, AT THE FRONT.

The lover of birds cannot quell his interest in the world of feathers, even when on active service: hence these exceedingly interesting photographs of bird-life near the firing-line. The first is particularly happy, a chirpy, cheerful small bird perched on a German shell as perkily as though it had never heard the boom of cannon or the rattle of shrapnel. But, as Mr. R. B. Lodge has told us in "Bird-Hunting



STALKING HIS DINNER—WITH PISTOL: ON THE TRACK OF THE CHICKEN.

Through Wild Europe," some birds, the Marsh Harrier, for example, are very bold, and will approach shooters in the most impudent manner. "Even if fired at and missed, it will come again within shot directly afterwards; and it is curious how easy it is to miss a Marsh Harrier," as it skims over the water "intent on eggs or helpless young birds, frogs, or whatever else it can find." Our second illustration

*(Continued opposite.)*





*Continued.* CLOSE TO THE FIRING-LINE: A LAKE WHICH IS A HAUNT OF THE BLACK (OR SOOTY) TERN AND THE MARSH HARRIER.

deals with a more domestic, not to say, humorous, form of sport—the stalking, presumably, of a barn-door fowl, calculated to fall by pistol-shot and make a soldier's dinner. Our third picture shows a lake close to the firing-line which is a haunt of many birds, such as Marsh Harriers and Black Terns, which congregate to the joy of the sportsman and the naturalist. The wild birds in France and other war areas on the Continent are very numerous, and provide a welcome relief to the soldier-sportsmen in the rare intervals of leisure in which they are able to lay aside rifle for gun and pass an hour or two in a fashion which reminds them of others spent at home in times when war had not yet changed the manner of their lives.

CHICKEN.

approach shooters within shot directly over the water second illustration

*Continued opposite.*





**ALLIED CAMARADERIE AT THE DARDANELLES: ADMIRAL DE ROBECK INTRODUCING ADMIRAL NICHOLSON TO GENERAL GOURAUD AND GENERAL D'AMADE.**

This interesting photograph, taken on board the British battle-ship "Lord Nelson," illustrates the friendly feeling that prevails among the Allied Commanders at the Dardanelles. Vice-Admiral de Robeck is in command of the united British and French fleets at the Dardanelles, where he succeeded Vice-Admiral Sackville Carden. General Gouraud, who, as mentioned on the opposite page, has been severely wounded

and brought back to Paris, was appointed to succeed General d'Amade in command of the French land forces at the Dardanelles on May 10, and his arrival there was made known on May 10. He had previously commanded in the Argonne. He is the figure at the back on the right of the central group, behind General d'Amade. Admiral de Robeck is the second from the left.—[Photo. by C.N.]





**THE HERO'S RETURN: GENERAL GOURAUD, FRENCH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT THE DARDANELLES, BROUGHT BACK TO PARIS SEVERELY WOUNDED.**

General Gouraud, who succeeded General D'Amade as Commander-in-Chief of the French troops at the Dardanelles, was recently wounded severely by a shell. He was brought to Toulon in the hospital-ship "Tchad," and, on the voyage, the surgeons found it necessary to amputate his right arm. His right thigh and left leg were also broken, but, in spite of these grievous injuries, his general condition was satisfactory when he arrived in Paris on July 8. He was taken in a motor-ambulance to a nursing home in the Rue Bizet, where President Poincaré has since visited him and pinned on his breast the Médaille Militaire, the highest French military decoration. Before leaving Mudros in the hospital-ship, he received, through Sir Ian Hamilton, a message of sympathy from King George.—[Photo. by Alferi.]

AL D'AMADE.  
of the French land  
May 10. He had  
the central group,  
by C.N.]





**BUILDING THEIR "LITTLE GREY HOME IN THE WEST": H.A.C. "ARCHITECTS."**

The Honourable Artillery Company, better known as the H.A.C., have been doing excellent work at the front. They had been almost continually under fire for eight months, when recently they got a long-looked-for opportunity to vary the monotony of trench-warfare by the excitement of a charge, and they acquitted themselves nobly. The order to advance came at one o'clock in the morning, the task assigned

**OF A VERY HONOURABLE COMPANY: H.A.C. MEN CONSTRUCTING A DUG-OUT.**

to the H.A.C. being to go on with the brigade on whose left they were, and hold on to German trenches which were to be cleared by other battalions. The H.A.C. came under a heavy fire as they went forward, but so impetuous was their advance that they reached the German trenches along with, instead of behind, the rest of the brigade, and attacked the enemy with the bayonet.





**GERMANY'S PRIDE IN HER POISONING TACTICS SHOWN IN ILLUSTRATION: AN ENEMY DRAWING OF CANADIANS "GASSED" AT ST. JULIEN.**

As a German illustrated paper can publish with self-satisfied complacency such a drawing as this, it may be presumed the German people not only condone, but actually take pride in, such glorious achievements of their Army. The illustration is entitled: "Canadians forced to retreat by gas-clouds in the assault on St. Julien, north-east of Ypres." "About mid-day (on Saturday, April 24)," writes Mr. John

Buchan, in his account of the second battle of Ypres, when the Germans first used poison-gas, "the great German attack began against the village of St. Julien. . . . The left Canadian Brigade was withdrawn. . . . The remnants of the 13th and 14th Battalions . . . remained—fighting with a gallantry which has shed eternal lustre on their Motherland." It will be noted that the uniforms are not drawn correctly.

BUG-OUT.  
German trenches  
as they went  
g with, instead





**"RUGGED AND DIFFICULT" COUNTRY WHERE THE AUSTRALIANS AND NEW ZEALANDERS LANDED IN GALLIPOLI: THE VIEW TOWARDS CONSTANTINOPLE.**

This drawing, from a sketch by a member of the forces, shows part of the Gallipoli Peninsula seen from a point a little north of Gaba Tepe, where the Australians and New Zealanders landed, and looking north-east towards Constantinople. Sir Ian Hamilton, in his despatch, writes: "A rugged and difficult part of the coast had been selected for the landing. . . . Further inland lie, in a tangled knot, the

under-features of Sari Bair (970 feet), separated by deep ravines. . . . Eventually the mixed crowd of fighting-men . . . solidified into a semi-circular position with its right about a mile north of Gaba Tepe and its left on the high ground over Fisherman's Hut." The hut is close to the coast, and the village of Biyuk Anafarta lies about 2½ miles inland from it, just north of Sari Bair.





TREASURES UNEARTHED BY TRENCH-DIGGERS IN GALLIPOLI: ANCIENT URNS DISCOVERED IN THE ALLIES' LINES.

Not even the war which is shaking the world can quench the enthusiasm of the archaeologist, and news has been sent to the French Académie des Inscriptions of a discovery made in digging trenches in Gallipoli. At the last *séance*, M. Edmond Pottier, charged by the Académie to examine the vases found in the trenches of the Expeditionary Force, on which Dr. Lentrot has sent a detailed note, declared that

the baked earth of which they are made belongs to the series called "terres cuites de Myrina." M. Pottier felicitated Dr. Lentrot on finding, despite his absorbing labours, time to devote to archaeology. In a recent letter from an officer, he speaks of the beauty, "almost ethereal in its delicacy," of some of the potteries found in sarcophagi.

Australians  
Looking N.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

the mixed crowd of  
mile north of Gaba  
to the coast, and the  
air.





A BATTLE ON A GLACIER: AUSTRIANS ENGAGED AGAINST ITALIANS ATTACKING IN THE OPEN ACROSS SNOW.

From this enemy illustration, it is possible to realise what warfare amid the Alpine heights above the passes is like. The picture shows how fighting on a large scale is taking place not only in the actual passes through the mountains, but at high altitudes, well above the summer snow-line and across glaciers. The scene of the engagement, as stated under his drawing by the Austrian artist, is the Presanella

glacier, where an Italian attack is shown in progress. It was beaten back with loss, according to the artist, in spite of the intrepidity of our Allies' advance across the open and the fact that they were fully exposed, every man, indeed, showing up as a clear target to rifle and machine-gun fire on the white expanse of snow. The Austrians are in the foreground.





ALL TYROL CALLED TO ARMS AGAINST ITALY: A LOCAL-DEFENCE COMPANY MARCHING THROUGH ITS NATIVE TOWN AFTER SWEARING IN.

The entire manhood of Tyrol is being mobilised by the Austrian authorities to oppose the ever-nearing Italian invasion. All males between the ages of sixteen and sixty capable of using a rifle have been called out in all the small towns, mountains, and villages, and are being enrolled and sworn to defend their homes to the end. The Standesschützen, or *levée-en-masse*, as the muster is called, is provided

for by the Austrian military constitution, the organisation being by local companies, grouped so as to form forty-six territorial battalions of from 900 to 1000 men each and depot companies. Uniform is not necessary beyond the wearing of a white-and-green arm-badge with the battalion number on it. Our illustration, from a German paper, purports to show the enthusiasm with which the call was received.



## HOW IT WORKS:

### XXVII.—AIRCRAFT RECONNAISSANCE AND SIGNALS.

AT 4000 feet useful observations may be taken on a clear day, the airman being fairly safe from gun-fire. At this height the contour of the ground is not visible, the whole surface appearing flat. This fact creates great difficulty in a hilly country, where considerable bodies of troops can be concealed in valleys (Fig. 1) screened from the airman's sight by intervening hills. In hazy weather this difficulty is greater, as the pilot must fly lower. An airman flying at 1500 feet cannot see a strip of ground 100 yards wide on the far side of a row of trees 50 feet high one mile distant (Fig. 8), and the width of this blind strip increases by about 100 yards for every additional mile. A very considerable body of troops on this strip might, therefore, be unnoticed by an air-pilot. With fairly good glasses, in clear weather, small bodies of troops can be seen at five miles in the open, and large bodies up to eight miles. A detachment under canvas makes a pretty clear object at the latter distance (Fig. 1). Open trenches are visible four to six miles away; but this distance is reduced if the workings are concealed by grass or bushes. Open roads are very visible from the air, and troops marching along them are seen from a long



FIG. 6.—VERY VISIBLE FROM THE AIR: TROOPS MOVING IN THE MIDDLE OF A ROAD.



FIG. 7.—EFFECTUALLY CONCEALED FROM AIRCRAFT: TROOPS MOVING ALONG THE SIDE OF A ROAD.

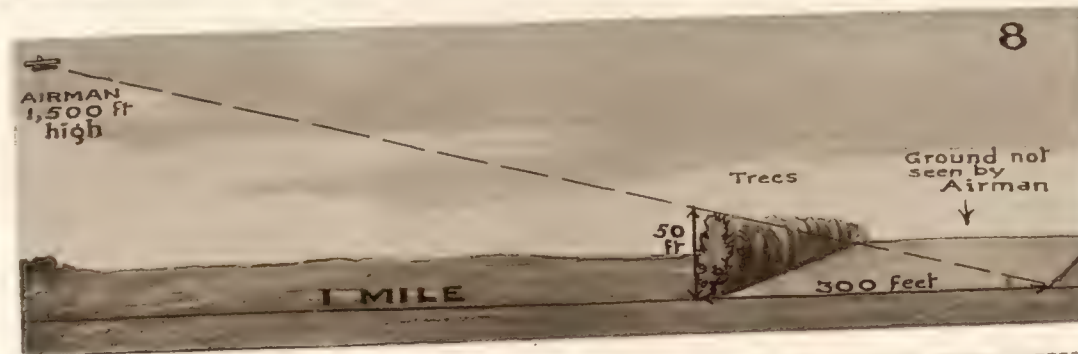


FIG. 8.—WHERE TROOPS MAY BE CONCEALED FROM AIR-SCOUTS: THE "BLIND" STRIP BEHIND TREES WHICH AN AIRMAN CANNOT SEE.

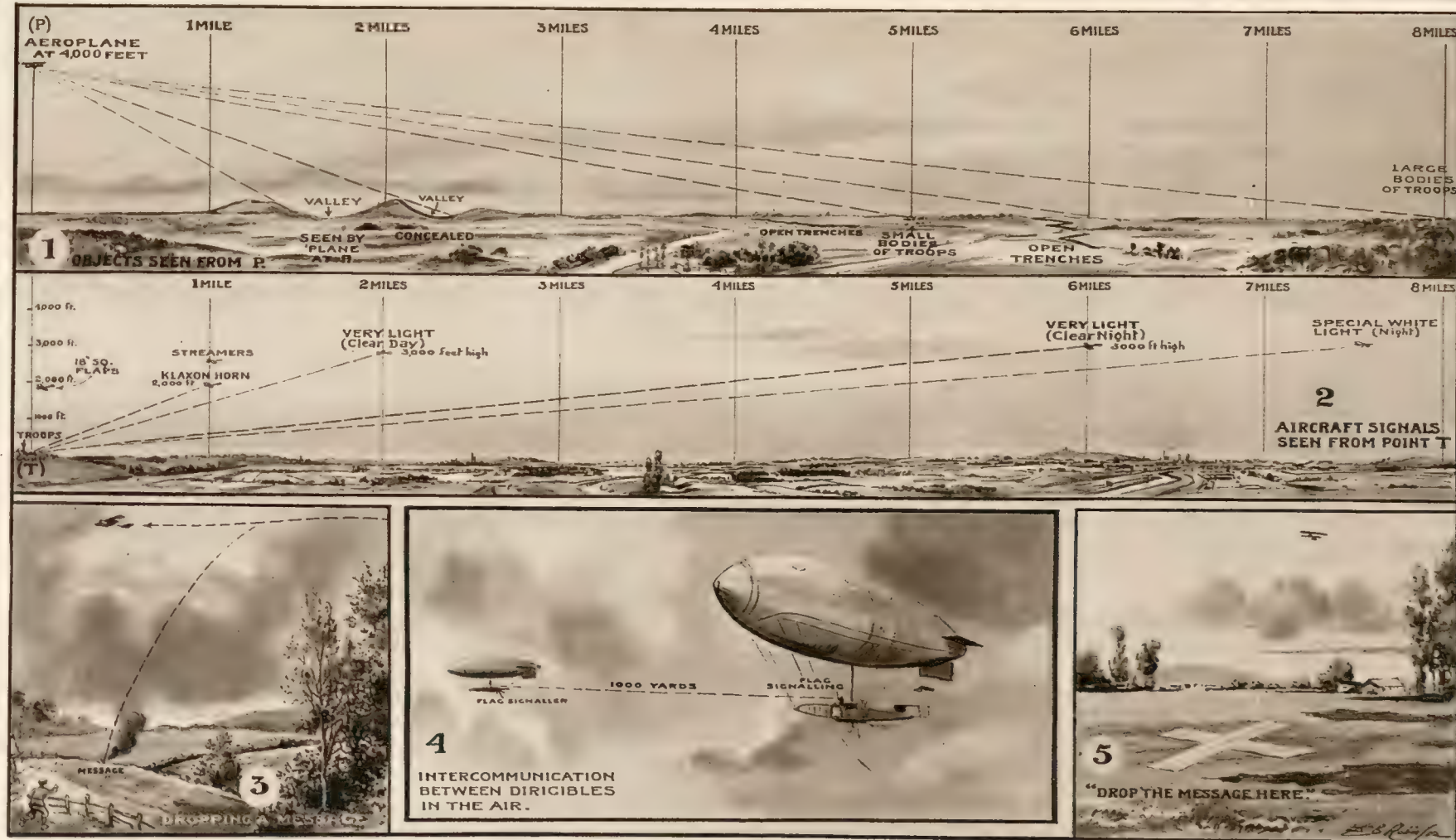
distance (Fig. 6), but may sometimes be concealed if kept close alongside the hedge (Fig. 7).

Whilst the plane has many advantages as a scout compared with the dirigible, the latter can work safely at night. The airman communicates his observations to headquarters in several ways. From a dirigible or a large aeroplane he will probably use wireless. The enemy, however, can render wireless messages unintelligible by "jamming"—i.e., sending out a continuous stream of signals. Messages can be dropped from aircraft in a metal cylinder with a detonating head, which explodes on the ground, making sufficient noise to announce its arrival and the resultant smoke-cloud locating its position (Fig. 3). A simpler method is provided by "message bags" fitted with streamers. Information can be transmitted from aircraft to earth, or *vice versa*, or between aircraft aloft, by means of Verry's lights. These are employed in three colours—red,

white, and green. In clear weather they can be distinguished two miles distant when exhibited by an airman at 3000 feet, if the sun be behind the troops (Fig. 2). On a clear night such a signal is visible six miles. Signals made by red, yellow, or blue flags eighteen inches square by an observer in an aeroplane flying at 2000 feet can be interpreted on the ground through good field-glasses.

[Continued opposite.]





Continued.] HOW IT WORKS: METHODS AND CONDITIONS OF AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE AND SIGNALLING BY AEROPLANES AND DIRIGIBLES.

A Klaxon horn like that used on motor-cars is very efficient as a sound-signal (Fig. 2). It is worked from a small electric-battery, and can be heard above the noise of the engine when the aeroplane carrying it is flying at 2000 feet one mile away. It "telegraphs" messages by long and short blasts corresponding with the Morse code. A white cross on the ground made from two strips of white cloth, about 15 ft. long and 3 ft. wide, serves to inform the airman that his message is to be dropped there (Fig. 5). A strip of white cloth, 6 ft. long by 1 ft. wide, can be distinguished by a pilot flying at 3000 feet, and a combination of strips may denote an agreed signal. Inter-communication can be made with signal-flags if aircraft are only 1000 yards apart and broadside on (Fig. 4).—[Drawn by W. B. Robinson.]





THE GERMAN SIDE OF THE SOUTH-WEST AFRICA CAMPAIGN: BRITISH PRISONERS (SINCE RELEASED) AT WINDHOEK; AND REBEL LEADERS.

Photographs Nos. 1 and 2 show "South African Mounted Riflemen, taken prisoners by the Germans, through Maritz's treachery, at Sandfontein," on their arrival at Windhoek. A Reuter message of July 9 said: "Lieut.-Col. Grant, who was wounded and captured at Sandfontein, announces that all the prisoners just released are in good health and that there were no deaths." Photograph No. 3

shows one of the many camel's thorn-trees (an acacia favoured by giraffes) between Windhoek and Karibib. In Photograph No. 4 are leaders of the South African rebellion. The figures are (from left to right), Back Row: German officer, Kemp's chauffeur (named Botha); Middle Row: German officer, P. De Wet, A. Boschoff; Front Row: German officer, Maritz, Kemp, Bezuidenhout.





A SERVICE FOR SAILORS IN A DRY DOCK: THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK OFFICIATING AT ROSYTH (THE PULPIT ON A WALL.)

A few days ago the Archbishop of York held a special service in a dry dock at Rosyth. Our photograph forms a record of that most interesting occasion. The pulpit will be seen—a platform set on one of the walls of the dock—on the left in the photograph. His Grace is by no means without knowledge of the Navy. He came into intimate touch with it, for example, as Vicar of Portsea, and, in lesser degree,

as Bishop of Stepney. In the old days, by the way, when Stepney was the centre of London's seafaring trade, all babies born at sea were registered in Stepney. The Captain entered the event in his log-book, and, in due time, took this to Stepney Parish Church, where formal registration was duly made. —

[Official Photograph Supplied by Topical Press.]

ADERS.

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res are (from left  
: German officer,





THE WOMEN'S "RIGHT TO SERVE" DEMONSTRATION: MRS. PANKHURST; AND FRIENDS. All sorts and conditions of women joined in the remarkably representative and admirably plucky procession, to demand war work for women, which defied the rain on July 17, and made its way bravely along the Embankment to hear a speech from Mr. Lloyd George, and to wait upon him at the close of the street demonstration and voice women's right to take part in the making of munitions and other



THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS ADDRESSING THE DEMONSTRATORS: MR. LLOYD GEORGE, war work. Flags, white and coloured dresses, an all-prevailing cheerfulness, determination, and optimism were the notes of the procession, and the courage and confidence of the great mass of women drawn from all ranks of life, from the Peerage, the professions, from desks and shops and work-rooms, from quiet homes and noisy factories, impressed the great crowds of onlookers and compelled their sympathy  
[Continued on opposite page.]





R. LLOYD GEORGE,  
ination, and optimism  
mass of women drawn  
and work-rooms, from  
mpelled their sympathy  
[Continued opposite.]



*Continued.* WITH "BELGIUM" BAREFOOTED AND CARRYING A WAR-SCARRED FLAG: BRITAIN, BELGIUM, AND FRANCE IN THE WOMEN'S PROCESSION.  
and admiration. It was a picturesque pageant despite the dismal weather, as may be judged from the group which we give of the three handsome women who personated Britannia, clad in white, draped with the Union Jack; Belgium, a brave but tragic figure, bare-footed and with classic draperies, carrying a tattered flag; France, debonair and gallantly carrying the Tricolour. One banner of the host in the procession declared boldly: "We WILL Make Munitions," and, as the Minister of Munitions greeted Mrs. Pankhurst with much cordiality and spoke gratefully of the women's offer, or demand, to help, it may be assumed that the patriotic declaration of the banner will find fulfilment.—[Photo. No. 1 by L.N.A.; Nos. 2 and 3 by Photopress.]





#### PROVIDING MEANS FOR WINNING THE WAR: A LONDON CONTINGENT

Upwards of 10,000 London professional and business men, enrolled in the Volunteer Munitions Brigade, are employing their week-end rest-time in labour connected with the making of shells and ammunition. Satisfactory results have followed in an increased weekly output. Photo. No. 1 shows a Sunday shift at Woolwich: Arsenal officials, volunteers, and workmen. No. 2 is a lunch-interval snapshot. In No. 3 are

#### OF THE VOLUNTEER MUNITIONS BRIGADE AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

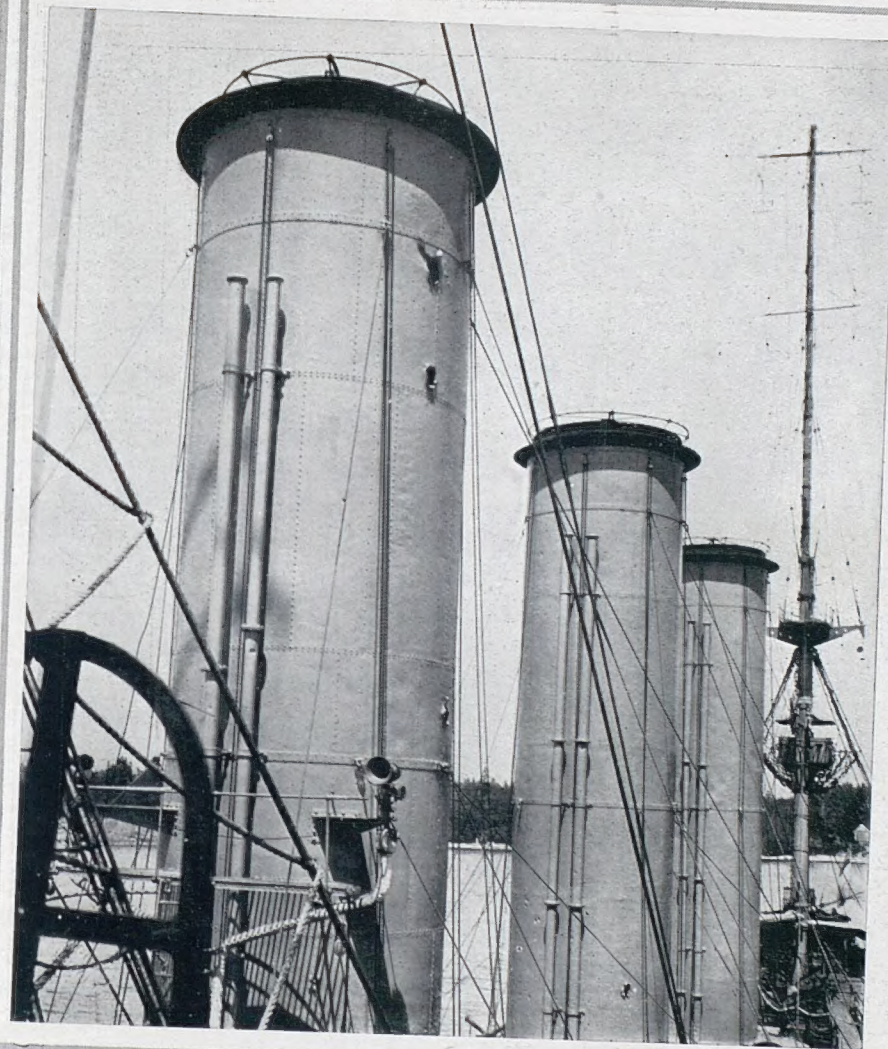
prominent officials to whose courteous aid the volunteers are indebted. They are (from left to right, seated): Sir H. F. Donaldson, K.C.B., Chief Superintendent Ordnance Factories; Colonel Sir H. W. W. Barlow, Bt., C.B., Superintendent, the Royal Laboratory; (standing) Mr. Murray Brand, Paymaster; Mr. R. F. Hartley, Mechanical Engineering Department; and Mr. F. W. Harris, Principal Foreman.—[Photos, by S. and G.]





# ARSENAL.

left to right, seated; :  
W. W. Barlow, Bt.,  
; Mr. R. F. Hartley,  
tos, by S. and G.]



**SIGNS OF THE FALKLANDS FIGHT: THE "KENT'S" FUNNELS, SHOWING SHELL-HOLES.**  
In the Falkland sea-fight of December 8, the "Kent," with the "Glasgow" and "Cornwall," chased the "Leipzig," "Nürnberg," and "Dresden." Admiral Sturdee said in his despatch: "Owing to the excellent and strenuous efforts of the engine-room department, the 'Kent' was able to get within range of the 'Nürnberg' at 5 p.m. . . . The 'Nürnberg' sank at 7.27. pm. . . . The 'Kent' had 4 killed



**TROPHIES FROM A GERMAN CRUISER: "DRESDEN" RELICS ON BOARD H.M.S. "KENT."**  
and 12 wounded." The "Dresden" escaped by superior speed, but was eventually caught near Juan Fernandez on March 14 by the "Glasgow," "Kent," and "Orama." After five minutes' fighting, on fire, she hauled down her colours. Presently her magazine exploded and she sank. The trophies include buckets, a beer-keg, ammunition-canisters, anchor-buoys, capstan-bar, and life-buoy. — [Photos. by Jones.]





FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XVI.—NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, THE BEDFORDSHIRE TRAINING DEPOT, AMPHILL.

Back Row (standing), left to right: Lce-Corpl. Cain, Corpl. Hawkins, Lce-Corpls. Covington, Watts, Peters, Corpl. Anderson, Lce-Corpls. G. Shephard, T. Lloyd, Hodgkins, Gillett, S. Sargent, Toyer, Chillery, Southgate, Corpl. Young; (Fourth Row): Lce-Corpls. Ayres, Sands, Corpls. F. Barford, Cain, Griffin, W. J. Bird, Saddington, E. C. Deacon, Rook, R. Bachine, Potter, Sinfield, A. Hart, J. Lincoln, Windmill, Sherwood; (Third Row): Sergts. Samm, Bishop, Bullen, Norman, Easter, Hughes, Bell, Murl, Summerfield.

Farrant, Yarrell, W. J. Allen, Dawson, Jeffs, Gregory, Corpl. Ward; (Second Row): Sergt. Richmond, Col.-Sergts. Pegg, Simpson, Burke, Clarke, Q.M.Sergt. Ruse, Regt.-Sergt.-Major Bass, Col.-Sergts Dyer, Balnksby, Sadler, Lambert, Sergts. Foster, Parker, Wesley, H. E. Ford; (Front Row): Corpl. Bowles, Lance-Corpls. Pettit, Wilson, W. Richardson, Holland, Freeman, Hart, Goodson, Corpl. Smith. Our regimental N.C.O's, it may be added, have been fairly termed "the backbone of the British Army."—[Photo. by Bassano.]





FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE : XVI.—OFFICERS ON DUTY AT THE BEDFORDSHIRE TRAINING DEPOT.

In the Back Row are (reading from left to right) : Quarter-Master and Hon. Lieut. J. C. Hooper, 2nd Lieut. R. D. J. Hodgson, 2nd Lieut. F. A. Sansom, 2nd Lieut. E. E. A. Collisson, Lieut. F. Sloan, 2nd Lieut. K. L. Mallett, 2nd Lieut. A. Lang, 2nd Lieut. A. C. Thom-Postlethwaite, 2nd Lieut. R. E. Oakley ; In the Front Row are (from left to right, as before) : Capt. R. H. Gretton, Capt. Hon. M. St. John (Bedfordshire Yeomanry, attached), Major G. B. Young, Major F. A. D. Stevens (Second-in-Command),

Major A. Nelson (Adjutant), Major A. O. Lyon, 2nd Lieut. T. Tanqueray (Royal West Surrey Special Reserve, attached). The Colonel-in-Command of the Bedfordshire Training Depot is the Duke of Bedford, who is a former officer of the county Militia, the present Special Reserve. To the Duke's initiative it is that the Depot was established last November, and it is proving its value, as will be seen conclusively when the day at length comes for the Allies in the West to assume the offensive.—[Photo. by Bassano.]





# FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XVI.—SCENES AND INCIDENTS AT THE BEDFORDSHIRE TRAINING DEPOT.

The intention in establishing the Bedfordshire Training Depot was that it should be a war-service school in general military essentials for the five Service Battalions which the county has furnished to the New Army. Photograph No. 1 shows a squad at drill in bayonet-fighting. The dummies represent opponents; they are set in all positions above—on the level, or below, and are attacked at the charge

as on the battlefield. No. 2, a camp recreation-hut for the rank and file, illustrates the thoughtful provision made for the comfort of those stationed at the training depot. No. 3 is a personal detail—a snapshot of the Master Cook engaged in ornamental gardening. No. 4 shows battalion cooks preparing a meal at field-kitchens of the type used at the front.—[Photos. by S. and G.]